

REMARKS

The species *banderdewaensis* sp. nov. belongs to a group of genera, with rostriform labial palpi and dilated maxillary palpi. The venation of the wings and external genitalia of the species are quite conspicuous in many respects. The armature of the valva of the male genitalia and the ductus bursae of the female genitalia are greatly modified. These striking structures of the new species resulted in the proposing of a new genus. The genus is known by its type-species only.

The genus *Arunamalaia* is somewhat allied to *Anamalaia* Munroe and Mutuura which has been reported from Anamalai hills in south India by Munroe and Mutuura (1969). In both these genera, the structure of the uncus, shape of the valva in the male genitalia and the presence of a quadrate signum in the corpus bursae of female genitalia are quite similar.

However, the labial palpus, tibial spurs, wing venation, the divisions of the valva, presence of an additional accessory arc-like signum in the corpus bursae, the heavily seterolised colliculum and the genital plate are quite distinct in *Arunamalaia* and thus are drastically different from *Anamalaia*.

Etymology:

The name of the new species pertains to the locality Banderdewa from which all the individuals of the species were collected.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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REFERENCE

- MUNROE, E. & MUTUURA, A. (1969): Contributions to a study of the Pyraustinae (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae) of Temperate East Asia. VIII. *Can. Ent. 101*: 1239-1248.

A NEW SPECIES OF *LATHROMEROMYIA* OF THE SUBGENUS
LATHROMEROMINA (HYMENOPTERA: TRICHOGRAMMATIDAE)
FROM THE EGGS OF *CORYTHAUMA AYYARI*
(HETEROPTERA: TINGIDAE)¹

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(With seven text-figures)

The genus *Lathromeromyia* was first described by Girault (1916) and the type *L. perminuta* was recorded as the egg parasite of

a sugarcane cicada. Subsequently, Douth and Viggiani (1968), Hayat (1981) and Lin (1981), after having clarified the earlier description of the genus, confirmed the generic characters and added two more species (*L. cercopicida* (Risbec) from Camaroons and *L. dimorpha* Hayat from India). Later, Livingstone and Yacoub (1983), after having considered the

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characters of the genus (namely (1) convex curvature of the marginal vein as stigmal vein, (2) apically expanded wings, (3) a well demarcated hypopygium, and (4) absence of funicle and presence of four segmented club) described a new subgenus *Lathromeromina* as having the following characters. (1) almost bare thorax without any "characteristic" trichation, (2) only one antellus to the antenna, (3) hind wings with only one row of discal ciliation, and (4) legs and wings not longer than the body length.

On the basis of these characters the fourth species namely *Lathromeromyia* (*Lathromeromina*) *tingiphaga*, Livingstone and Yacoob was added to the world list of species of *Lathromeromyia*. The present description is the second species of the subgenus *Lathromeromina*.

Type-species: Lathromeromyia (*Lathromeromina*) *corythaumai* sp. nov.

***Lathromeromyia* (*Lathromeromina*) *corythaumai* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 1-7)

FEMALE: Small, entire length 0.46 mm; width across the thorax 0.17 mm; face, thorax and abdomen dark brown; vertex; antennae and legs pale brown; wings hyaline.

Head: Transversely elongate, subtriangular when viewed frontally, eyes sanguineous, widely separated; ocelli three, closely set; antennae more frontally inserted, very close to each other, segmental formula 1, 1, 1, 4; one ring segment, funicle absent, club four segmented; scape with radical 2.5 times longer than broad; pedicel 1.6 times longer than broad, 0.76 times as long as the scape; annellus single, closely appressed; club elongate, 3.3 times longer than its greatest width and twice as long as the scape; club with 10-15 fine bristles,

each 0.3 times as long as its segment; mandibles prominently tridentate; vertex with 6 short fine bristles, outer most pair longest.

Thorax: 0.18 mm long, almost as long as the abdomen; scutellum short, transversely elongate, almost bare; forewings hyaline, broadly elongate, apically rounded; remigium almost as long as the body, expanded apically; marginal vein short and straight; stigmal vein short, clubbed, darkly pigmented; other veins such as R, RS₁, RS₂, r-m, M, Cu, Cu₂ and A prominently indicated by the arrangement of ciliation; marginal fringes short, gradually increasing in length apically, the longest being 0.4 times as long as the greatest width of the wing; remigium with regularly arranged ciliation; basal bifurcation not prominent but extending upto the level of stigmal vein; hindwings elongate, shorter than the forewings, 10.15 times longer than its greatest width; basally stalked, median single row of discal ciliation at the anterior margin; marginal fringes elongate, almost as long as those of the forewing fringes; legs long, slender; hind legs relatively longer than the preceding ones.

Abdomen: sessile, 1.2 times longer than broad; ovipositor extending slightly beyond the apex, occupying almost 2/3 the length of the abdomen; hypopygium reaching the middle of the ovipositor.

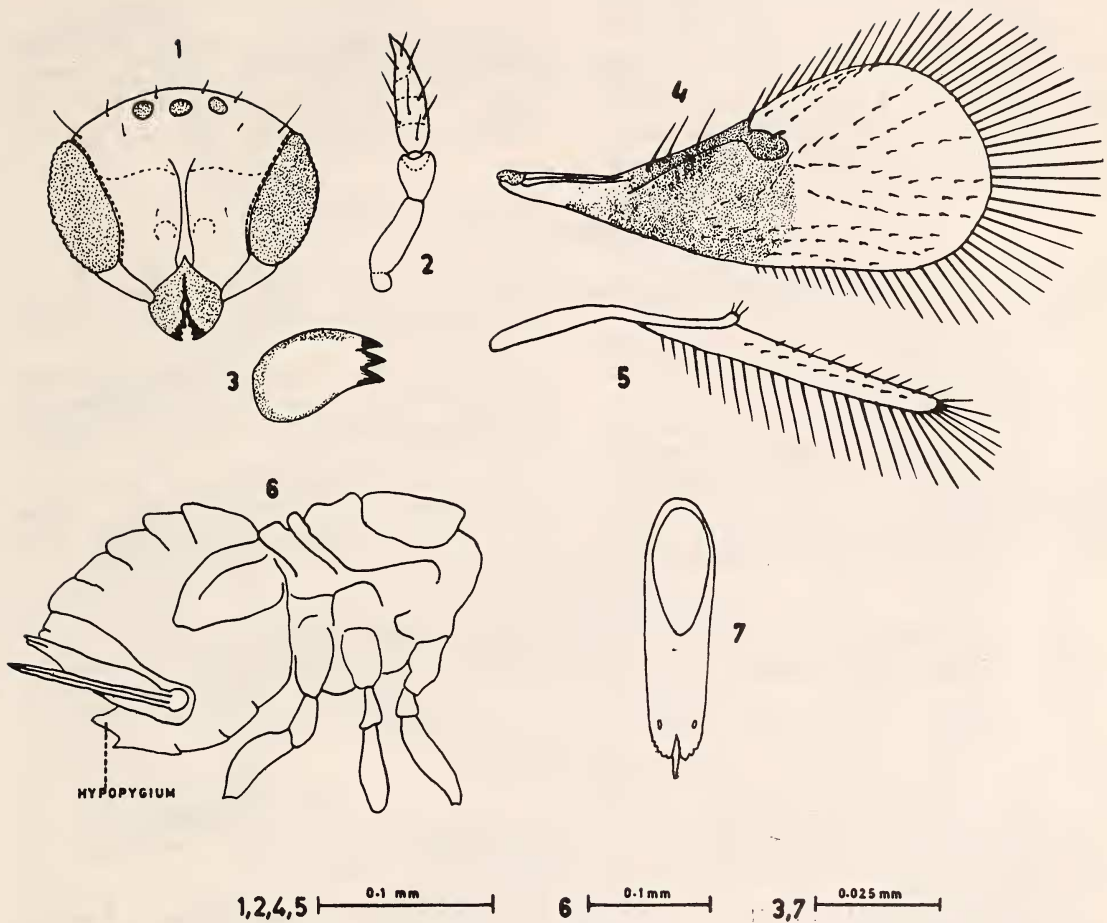
MALE: almost of the same size of the female; male genital capsule 54 micra long, 0.8 times as long as the abdomen.

Type information:

Holotype: Female, reared from the egg of *Corythauma ayyari* Drake, the jasmine tingid from Nirmala College, Coimbatore, collected on 21-1-1980.

Allotype: Male, also reared from the egg of *C. ayyari* of the same locality.

Paratypes: same data as the holotype.



Figs. 1-7. *Lathromeromyia (Lathromeromina) Corythaumai* sp. nov.
 1. Head, front view; 2. Antenna — female; 3. A mandible; 4. Forewing; 5. Hindwing;
 6. Lateral view of the thorax and abdomen — female; 7. Male genital segment.

All types mounted on slides, deposited for the present in the Division of Entomology, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, S. India.

Lathromeromyia (Lathromeromina) corythaumai closely resembles *L. (L.) tingiphaga* in most of the morphological features. But it can be readily recognized from the latter by the shape, size (broad at the apex), definite pattern of trichatation and by the distinct tracts

of R, RS₁, RS₂, r-m, M, Cu, Cu₂ and A of the forewings. The marginal fringes are distinctly shorter, the longest being not more than 0.4 times as long as the greatest width of the wings. In *L. tingiphaga* the broadest region of the remigium is only at the anterior 4/5 region, trichiation irregular, the marginal fringe almost as long as the greatest width of the wing. The hind wing of the present type species is

relatively broader, its anterior margin fringed with shorter cilia and its basal infuscation lighter when compared with that of *P. tingiphaga*. The cephalic bristles are vertical, fine and arranged in a more regular linear pattern when compared with those of *P. tingiphaga*.

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HOMEOGRYLLUS INDICUS SP. NOV. (ORTHOPTERA: PHALANGOPSIDAE) FROM MADHYA PRADESH, INDIA¹

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(With four text-figures)

A new cavernicolous Orthoptera *Homoeogrillus indicus* sp. nov. (Orthoptera: Phalangopsidae) collected from Kacchuwa Pahar cave, Amadol (Botalda): Kharsia (District Raigarh), Madhya Pradesh, India, is described.

INTRODUCTION

Homoeogrillus indicus sp. nov. was collected from Kacchuwa Pahar cave, Amadol (Botalda): Kharsia (District Raigarh), Madhya Pradesh. The cave is at the peak. The interior has no stalagmite and stalactite formations but has a few small pools fed by seepage water. The ideal conditions for this species appears to be complete darkness and high humidity.

Homoeogrillus indicus sp. nov. is found on the walls. They lie hidden in groups behind projecting rocks and crevices.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *Homoeogrillus*

1. Antennae whitish or brownish 2
 Antennae yellowish 3
2. Antennae whitish with two first joints blackish, size smaller (length with elytra 10.5-15 mm.) *japonicus* (Haan)
 Antennae brownish with white ring little beyond the base, size large (length with elytra 19-24 mm.) *indicus* sp. nov.
3. Size rather large (length with elytra 15-18 mm.) *cincticornis* (Walker)
 Size smaller (length with elytra 9.5-12 mm.) *longicornis* (Walker)

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